

Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Phytophagous Coleoptera from the Indo-Malayan and Austro-Malayan subregions, contained in the Genoa Civic Museum, by MARTIN JACOBY.

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## FIRST PART

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### 1. *Sagra puncticollis*, n. sp.

Obscure purplish-aeneous; head and thorax closely punctured, the latter subquadrate; elytra transversely depressed below the base, obscure purplish-aeneous strongly geminate punctate-striate, the interstices more finely punctured and transversely rugose, each elytron at the sides with a bluish green spot at the middle.

*Mas.* Posterior femora slightly longer than the elytra, glabrous at their inner side, gradually thickened towards the middle, at the apex with two teeth, the anterior one long, the posterior one, very short and situated in front of the inner angle; posterior tibiae strongly curved at the base, from there to the apex nearly straight, the latter ending in a widened obliquely truncate, not mucronate point; outer margin of the tibiae near the apex armed with a long and acute tooth, inner margin with a smaller tooth placed closer to the apex, the inner space between the teeth closely covered with fulvous pubescence.

*Fem.* Posterior femora not longer than the elytra, keeled at the inner side with a short ridge near the apex, the extremities of which are slightly dentate; posterior tibiae slightly curved entirely unarmed.

Length 11 lines.

Head very closely punctured, especially near the sides; antennae nearly half the length of the body, the lower joints obscure metallic green, the rest black. Thorax not longer than broad, slightly constricted near the base, the anterior angles rounded and swollen, surface with an obsolete transverse groove in front of the anterior and posterior margin, rather closely and finely punctured. Elytra much narrowed towards the apex, very shallowly transversely depressed below the base, the shoulders very prominent and deeply longitudinally grooved within, surface strongly geminate punctate-striate, the interstices also everywhere but more finely punctured and transversely wrinkled, the suture very narrowly and a more or less distinct spot at the sides of the elytra metallic blue or green. First abdominal segment and the sides of the following ones, covered with fulvous pubescence.

Timor; Flores (M. Lansberge).

This species cannot be confounded with any others described by Lacordaire or other authors on account of the closely punctured thorax and the strong punctuation of the elytra, which is visible to the apex even with the naked eye. A single female specimen from Timor differs from the others in its metallic green colour, and in having the suture and the elytral spot, purplish. The species seems closely allied to *S. Pfeifferi* Baly, from which it differs in the much shorter posterior femora of the male and in the position of the second tooth which is not placed as in the latter species. The apex of the posterior tibiae in *S. puncticollis* is also of different structure and not mucronate.

## 2. *Lema dimidiata*, n. sp.

Obscure fulvous; antennae, legs and the posterior part of the elytra, testaceous. Thorax finely punctured. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely punctured in a single row.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, with a very short central fovea; antennae

scarcely half the length of the body, robust, gradually widened, the third and fourth joints of equal length, shining, rest of the joints opaque, pale testaceous. Thorax a little longer than broad, the sides deeply constricted near the base, from there to the basal margin widened and oblique, the latter also obliquely cut at each side, the centre of the disk furnished with two longitudinal rows of very minute punctures, visible only under a strong lens. Scutellum oblong. Elytra moderately convex, widened from the middle to the apex, the space below the scutellum slightly raised, each elytron with ten rows of strongly impressed punctures which become a little finer towards the apex, where the interstices are slightly costate, a single row of fine punctures is placed at each interstice. The two anterior thirds of the elytra are of an obscure fulvous or fuscous colour while the rest is a light testaceous limited obliquely by the darker portion. Claws black. Femora not extending beyond the third abdominal segment.

Buitenzorg, Java (G. B. Ferrari).

The peculiar colour of the upper surface in connection with the punctured interstices of the elytra, will distinguish this species from any other Eastern form described in the present genus. Whether the colour of the elytra is subject to variation I am not able to state as I have only a single specimen before me.

### 3. *Lema flavosignata*, n. sp.

Flavous below. Antennae, apex of tibiae and the tarsi, black. Thorax cylindrical, rufous. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, piceous, a broad band across the middle of each elytron, flavous.

Length 2 lines.

Head rufous, impunctate, longitudinally grooved at the middle; eyes entire, the orbital grooves very indistinct, finely pubescent; antennae of half the length of the body, black, the third and fourth joints of equal length. Thorax nearly cylindrical, very convex and constricted near the base, with a transverse shallow groove in front of the basal margin, surface

rather distinctly punctured anteriorly, centre of disk with two rows of punctures. Scutellum very small. Elytra convex without any basal depression, strongly and closely punctate-striate the punctuation as distinctly visible at the apex as at the base; surface piceous with a slight violaceous tint, a transverse flavous band extends across the middle of each elytron but is interrupted narrowly by the suture. Underside and the base of the tibiae, flavous.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York) (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species would find its place best in Lacordaire's 13. group on account of the subcylindrical thorax.

#### 4. *Lema Gestroi*, n. sp.

Fulvous, labrum, antennae (the basal joint excepted) breast and the posterior legs, black. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, a transverse band at the base and a spot near the apex, black.

*Var.* antennae and legs fulvous.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, not constricted behind the eyes; labrum black, finely pubescent; antennae more than half the length of the body, filiform. Thorax not longer than broad, the basal sulcation very distinct, surface entirely impunctate, shining fulvous. Scutellum of the same colour. Elytra rather strongly depressed below the base near the scutellum very distinctly punctate-striate to the apex, the ninth stria entire, fulvous, with a transverse black band across the base, occupying one third of their length, a rounded black spot, the margins of which are irregularly dentate is placed at a little distance from the apex. Breast black, abdomen and the anterior femora, fulvous, the entire underside covered with fine yellowish hairs.

Sumatra, Ajer Mantcior, August 1878 (O. Beccari). *Var.* Java, Buitenzorg (G. B. Ferrari).

Allied to *L. uncinata* Guér. and *L. bifasciata* Oliv. but of much smaller size and separated by the black breast and the different shape of the dark elytral markings.

5. **Lema haematomelas**, LAC.

Varieties of this species in which the head and thorax are entirely black have been obtained at Sumatra, M.<sup>t</sup> Singalang by D.<sup>r</sup> Beccari.

6. **Lema Beccarii**, n. sp.

Rufo-ferrugineous; antennae pale testaceous, joints four to seven, piceous; thorax without basal groove; elytra violaceous blue, strongly punctate-striate to the apex, interstices at the latter place, subcostate.

Length 4 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter very prominent; antennae of half the length of the body, the third and fourth joints of equal length, the latter and the three following joints piceous, the rest pale testaceous. Thorax distinctly longer than broad, moderately deeply constricted at the sides, surface without any basal transverse groove, with two central rows of very minute punctures. Elytra convex, very obsoletely depressed below the base, the latter somewhat transversely rugose, each elytron with ten regular rows of punctures, the latter more deeply impressed at the anterior portion than towards the apex, the interstices towards the apex, slightly costate. Underside and legs covered with fine yellowish pubescence. Claws piceous.

Sumatra, Sungei-Bulu, Septemb. 1878, Ajer Mantcior, August 1878 (D.<sup>r</sup> Beccari).

The two specimens before me, seem to be closely allied to *L. sumatrensis* Baly. Both species having the want of the thoracic groove in common, the present one may however at once be distinguished from it by the colour of the intermediate joints of the antennae, and the want of the minute punctures at the elytral interstices.

7. **Lema histrio**, CLARK.

Celebes (O. Beccari); Timor Cupang, March (L. M. D'Albertis).

I refer two specimens from the above localities to varieties of Clark's species, although the author mentions India and Siam as the « habitat ». Except in the shape of the elytral markings which consist of a black spot at the shoulder, another near the scutellum and a large transversely shaped spot near the apex, the specimens do not seem to differ from Clark's species. The underside in the specimen from Timor is black, the legs and antennae are fulvous; the one from Celebes is fulvous below, the two basal and terminal joints of the antennae are of the same colour, in other respects the two insects agree.

8. **Crioceris celebensis**, n. sp.

Fulvous; intermediate joints of the antennae, black, apical joints pale flavous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra piceous, shining, sutural and lateral margin and the apex, fulvous; surface deeply transversely depressed below the base, basilar space with five rows of deep punctures extending to the depression only, rest of the disk with the exception of an entire row of punctures parallel with the suture, entirely impunctate; tibiae and tarsi obscure piceous, covered like the rest of the surface with thick golden yellowish pubescence.

Length 4 lines.

Celebes, Kandari (Beccari).

This species of which only a single specimen is before me, is without doubt closely allied to *C. obliterata* Baly, from which it may be at once distinguished by the colour of the two apical joints of the antennae, that of the elytra and by the totally impunctate disk of the latter. The antennae in the present species are also longer, of nearly half the length of the body and the thorax shows no trace of punctures.

9. *Cryptocephalus fulvofasciatus*, n. sp.

Pale fulvous below; terminal joints of the antennae and the apex of the tibiae obscure fuscous; head and thorax fulvous, disk of the latter, impunctate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides rugose, greenish black, a transverse band across the middle, fulvous.

Length 3 lines (♂) 4 lines (♀).

♂. Head finely punctured at the vertex, the latter black, space between the eyes narrowed, longitudinally depressed, closely and finely punctured; eyes large, deeply notched; clypeus subquadrate, a little more distantly punctured, its anterior margin, concave; labrum pale yellow; antennae slender, filiform extending very nearly to the end of the elytra, the third, fourth and fifth joints of equal length, very slender, terminal joints slightly shorter, not thickened, five lower joints fulvous, the rest fuscous; thorax distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the sides straight as well as the middle of the posterior margin, disk very obsoletely obliquely depressed at each side in front of the scutellum; surface very shining fulvous entirely impunctate, with the exception of a few deep punctures near the sides; scutellum raised, its apex truncate, entirely black, impunctate, with the usual small fovea at its base; elytra parallel, slightly depressed above, the region round the scutellum raised, the lateral lobes distinct but not very prominent; surface deeply but somewhat irregularly punctate-striate, the punctuation of nearly equal depth towards the apex, the rows of punctures much more closely approached at the sides than near the suture, the interstices at the former place distinctly transversely rugulose; the colour is of a dark violaceous or greenish blue and is interrupted at the middle by a transverse narrow fulvous band extending across both elytra to the lateral margin, this band is distinctly curved at each elytron, its anterior margin being convex and its posterior one concave; pygidium closely punctured and pubescent; underside fulvous, extreme apex of the tibiae

and the tarsi obscure fuscous; prosternum wider than long, its posterior margin straight, oblique at each side.

♀. Larger, antennae shorter, eyes placed further apart.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Alberty).

The single male and female specimen of this large and handsome species contained in the present collection, seems closely allied in coloration to *Loxopleurus laetus* Baly, from which the straight sides of the thorax and the different elytral punctuation distinguish it. The present species might perhaps better find its place in one of those genera in which the prosternum is truncate and not bilobed as is generally the case in the true genus *Cryptocephalus*; there are however so many intermediate degrees in regard to this structural character that I thought it better to leave this species where I have placed it.

#### 10. *Piomera* (?) *celebensis*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, black, closely covered with white scales; thorax rugose; elytra obsolete punctured and rugose, a spot at the middle and the apex, whitish; femora distinctly toothed.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  - 3 lines.

Head closely covered with white scales, front impressed with a central obsolete longitudinal groove; epistome transverse, finely punctured, black, without scales, its anterior margin slightly concave at the middle; palpi slender, pale fulvous, the terminal joint black; antennae, half the length of the body, the first joint incrassate, the second not much shorter but thinner, third and following joints rather slender and elongate, the terminal joints slightly thickened. Thorax subcylindrical, the lateral margin only visible near the base, surface closely and transversely rugose, irregularly covered with white scales, especially near the sides. Scutellum subquadrate or oblong, the apex more or less truncate. Elytra convex, the last third rather suddenly deflexed towards the apex; entire surface irregularly rugose, punctured and covered with white scales which form a spot at the middle and are more closely placed near the base

and apex. Underside and legs also closely covered with scales. All the femora armed with a stout tooth, tibiae simple; claws bifid; prosternum very broad, slightly widened posteriorly.

Celebes, Kandari, March 1874 (Beccari).

I have referred the two specimens before me to M.<sup>r</sup> Baly's genus *Piomera*, although not without considerable doubt, as one of the principal characters, the large anterior thighs, peculiar to the genus, is but slightly expressed. The other structural characters are however present. The insect bears a great resemblance to a species of *Curculio*; when viewed sideways with a lens, the elytra are seen to be furnished with numerous stiff erect fulvous hairs. The rather large size and black and white colour will distinguish the present species from most other allied forms described in M.<sup>r</sup> Baly's monograph of the Malayan Phytophaga.

11. **Rhyparida bicolor**, n. sp.

Black; base of the antennae, head and thorax and the base of the anterior femora, fulvous. Thorax impunctate. Elytra finely punctate-striate. Anterior femora dentate.

Length 2-3 lines.

Head impunctate, shining fulvous; epistome separated from the face, not longer than broad, wedged-shaped, scarcely visibly punctured, its anterior margin very slightly concave. Labrum and palpi fulvous; jaws black. Antennae of about half the length of the body, black, the two basal joints fulvous. Thorax transversely convex, the sides distinctly rounded, the anterior angles armed with an acute tooth, surface entirely impunctate, shining fulvous. Scutellum of the same colour, a little longer than broad. Elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a short and rather distinct transverse depression below the base, the latter slightly raised, surface finely but regularly punctate-striate, the striae entire but more finely impressed near the apex, interstices plane. Anterior femora armed with a distinct tooth.

Sumatra, Mt. Singalang (O. Beccari).

Allied to *R. alternata* and *R. nigripennis* Baly. Separated from either by the shining and impunctate head and thorax, the finely punctured elytra and the colour of the anterior femora.

The genus *Rhyparida*, established by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly, seems to rival in the numbers of its species the genus *Colaspis* of the new world, which it resembles somewhat in general appearance. The emargination of the four posterior tibiae and the bifid claws distinguish principally the genus *Rhyparida* which however contains some species which on account of the convexity of the anterior thoracic episternum ought to be separated and placed in another genus. The determination of the species is often very difficult more than 70 having been described by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly. I am compelled to augment again considerably this number, as those contained in the present collection seem all of them undescribed as an examination of M.<sup>r</sup> Baly's types in the British Museum, has proved to me.

12. *Rhyparida strigicollis*, n. sp.

Light fulvous. Head impunctate. Thorax closely strigose-punctate. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, more finely towards the apex. Length 2 lines.

Head opaque, impunctate with the usual longitudinal groove; epistome distinctly separated, as broad as long, finely and rather closely punctured, its anterior margin distinctly concave at the middle; eyes almost entire. Antennae rather more than half the length of the body, entirely fulvous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides regularly rounded, all the angles devoided of any tubercles, surface very closely and finely punctured, the punctures at the sides having the appearance of striae. Scutellum distinctly broader than long. Elytra very obsoletely depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctuation close but finer towards the apex, the space in front of the lateral margin somewhat compressed and advanced in shape of a blunt ridge. Anterior tibiae in the male, dilated at its latter half.

Ternate (O. Beccari).

Allied to *R. sordida* but separated by the fine and close punctuation of the thorax, the broader scutellum and general colour of the insect.

13. **Rhyparida melancholica**, n. sp.

Broadly-ovate, convex, piceous. Head impunctate. Thorax shining, nearly black, sides strongly punctured. Elytra convex, rather deeply punctate-striate. Femora unarmed.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate, opaque, a narrow space in front of the eyes, fulvous, inner border of the latter distinctly emarginate; epistome broader than long, separated from the face, its anterior margin very slightly concave-emarginate, surface with a few but distinct punctures. Labrum fulvous. Antennae less than half the length of the body, fuscous, four or five lower joints, testaceous. Thorax transverse, its sides very rounded and somewhat dilated towards the middle, all the angles armed with a short tooth, surface shining black, the disk with a very few fine punctures, the sides very deeply but distantly punctate. Scutellum not longer than broad, its apex rounded. Elytra scarcely visibly depressed below the base, their posterior part very convex, surface moderately deeply punctate-striate, the punctuation getting finer towards the apex, the interstices very slightly convex; their colour is a brownish piceous.

New Guinea, Ramoi (O. Beccari).

Separated by the colour of the head, the scarcely emarginate epistome, the shining black thorax the disk of which is nearly impunctate and the convex elytra.

14. **Rhyparida basalis**, BALY.

New Guinea, Andai (L. M. D'Albertis): Australia, Somerset (Cape York) (L. M. D'Albertis).

The Australian specimen differs from the New Guinea one

in the more finely punctured elytra, but in no other respect. The thorax in the present species is opaque and entirely impunctate, as well as the entire head and the epistome, by which character it may be principally known.

15. **Rhyparida terminata**, n. sp.

Oblong, parallel, fulvous. Thorax extremely finely punctured. Second and third joints of antennae subequal. Elytra finely punctate-striate, black, sides near the apex and the latter, testaceous.

*Var.* Elytra entirely black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lines.

Head impunctate with a short longitudinal central groove; epistome not separated from the face, broader than long, rather closely and strongly punctured, its anterior margin deeply concave-emarginate at the middle. Antennae two thirds the length of the body, rather robust, the third joint but little longer than the second, the rest slightly and gradually thickened. Thorax fulvous, scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides strongly rounded, all the angles more or less distinctly toothed, surface extremely minutely and rather closely punctured. Scutellum fulvous or piceous. Elytra not depressed below the base, finely punctate-striate, the punctuation becoming nearly obsolete towards the apex, interstices flat, very minutely punctured, surface of a piceous or black colour, the apex and sides near the latter, testaceous. Legs of the same colour or more or less stained with piceous, unarmed.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species may be recognised by the subequal second and third joints of the antennae in connection with the not separated epistome, and the colour of the elytra.

16. **Rhyparida opacipennis**, n. sp.

Broadly-ovate, greenish black below. Antennae and legs fulvous. Thorax strongly punctured, greenish, opaque. Elytra coar-

sely punctate-striate anteriorly, finely posteriorly, greenish, or obscure fulvous, opaque.

Length 4-4  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head swollen at the vertex, with the usual longitudinal groove, covered with oblong punctures; epistome separated from the face by a deep groove, not broader than long, its anterior margin very deeply concave-emarginate, surface strongly and rather closely punctured. Antennae more than half the length of the body, slender, entirely fulvous. Thorax transversely convex, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the sides rather strongly rounded, all the angles acute but scarcely produced, surface finely punctured at the disk, very strongly at the sides, the punctuation irregularly distributed and not extending quite to the lateral or basal margin. Scutellum scarcely broader than long, subangulate towards the apex. Elytra very slightly broader at the base than the thorax without basal depression, deeply and distantly punctured anteriorly, the punctures transverse and getting gradually finer and almost obsolete near the apex, the interstices somewhat sulcate near the base, but smooth and flat posteriorly. Femora simple.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

Allied to *R. nigroaenea* Baly, but separated by the opaque greenish or brownish upper surface, the bright fulvous legs and antennae, and the punctuation of the elytra which is remote and transverse in regard to the single punctures, also differing in the impunctate interstices, and the shape of the epistome.

#### 17. *Rhyparida subcostata*, n. sp.

Ovate, fulvous or testaceous. Head impunctate. Thorax minutely punctured. Elytra striate-punctate, the interstices convex laterally, with an oblique short costa at the shoulder.

Length 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head impunctate; epistome obsoletely separated from the face, scarcely longer than broad, impunctate, its anterior margin very slightly concave. Antennae of about half the length of the

body, fulvous, the outer joints rather short. Thorax much narrowed in front, the sides rounded, surface finely and rather closely punctured. Elytra with about ten regular and deeply impressed striae which are scarcely visibly punctured, the interstices being convex near the sides; from the humeral callus which is distinctly raised and elongate, a short oblique costa runs to the lateral margin towards its middle interrupting the striae at the same place. Femora unarmed.

Buitenzorg (Lansberge); Java, Teibodas (O. Beccari).

From *R. pinguis* and *R. ovalis*, the only species with which the present one can be confounded, the latter is distinguished by the costa at the shoulder and the unarmed femora.

#### 18. *Rhyparida laevifrons*, n. sp.

Fulvous. Head impunctate. Thorax extremely closely and finely punctured. Elytra deeply depressed below the base, strongly punctate below the latter, impunctate near the apex.

Length 2-2  $\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head with a deeply impressed longitudinal groove, impunctate, opaque; epistome scarcely broader than long, separated from the face, its surface entirely impunctate; eyes nearly entire. Antennae two thirds the length of the body, entirely light fulvous. Thorax broadly transverse, its sides much rounded, the anterior angles obtuse, posterior ones with a short tooth, surface very minutely and closely punctured, with an obsolete transverse depression in front of the anterior margin. Elytra as broad as the thorax not much more than twice its length, the base distinctly elevated and transversely depressed, strongly punctured within this depression only, the base itself nearly impunctate, and the striae becoming very fine below the middle, but the fifth stria extending upwards to the base, the interstices plane and impunctate; posterior femora with a very minute tooth.

New Guinea, Ramoi, Sorong, Andai (L. M. D'Albertis).

From all similarly coloured species described by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly,

the present one may be distinguished by the impunctate epistome, smooth head in connection with the basal elevation of the elytra and their punctuation. The nearest allied species seems to be *R. frontalis* Baly, which has however a strongly punctured epistome and thorax.

19. ***Rhyparida trilineata***, BALY.

This species, one of the largest of the genus, seems subject to considerable variation, if indeed the four specimens contained in the Genoa Civic Museum do not represent a different but allied form. They differ in being of a uniform dark fulvous colour, the thorax being slightly darker and not coarsely (as M.<sup>r</sup> Baly says) but finely and rather closely punctured; this character agrees however with a normally coloured specimen contained in my collection, which differs again as well as the specimens received from Genoa in the perfectly impunctate interspaces of the elytra which M.<sup>r</sup> Baly describes as minutely punctured.

New Guinea, Katau, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

20. ***Rhyparida morosa***, n. sp.

Broadly-ovate, dark bluish black. Four basal joints of the antennae, fulvous. Thorax distinctly punctured, its sides straight. Elytra more or less strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely posteriorly.

Length 3 lines.

Head convex, extremely finely punctured at the vertex, the epistome scarcely separated from the face, broader than long, closely and rather strongly punctured, its anterior margin very moderately concave; labrum fulvous. Antennae half the length of the body, the first four or five joints fulvous, the rest black and rather short and slightly thickened. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides perfectly straight and strongly narrowed from base to apex, but very little deflexed anteriorly, all the angles

acute; surface more or less strongly and rather closely punctured (in some specimens finely punctate) at the disk, sides nearly impunctate. Scutellum rather broad, impunctate. Elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, obsoletely depressed below the former, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely towards the apex. Femora without teeth, unicolorous or dark piceous with a bluish gloss.

*Var.* entirely black.

Australia (Collect. Jacoby). New Guinea, Island of Yule (L. M. D'Albertis).

\* The short and broadly ovate shape, the straight or almost concave sides of the thorax in connection with the uniform bluish black general colour, will easily distinguish the present species from any of its allies. The shape of the thorax is quite different from that of any described species. I find the present one contained in M.<sup>r</sup> Baly's collection under the name which I have retained for it, but not being able to find any published description I must conclude that it is a Manuscript name given to it by the author mentioned.

## 21. *Rhyparida nigrosignata*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, subdepressed, fulvous; epistome separated from the face. Thorax finely punctured, with a spot and a longitudinal band at each side, black. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate anteriorly only, the sutural and lateral margin anteriorly, a spot at the base joined to a longitudinal stripe, abbreviated behind, black. Anterior femora dilated into a broad triangular tooth.

Length  $1 \frac{3}{4}$  line.

Head scarcely visibly punctured, face narrowed between the eyes, the latter very large, inner margin deeply sinuate; epistome broader than long, distinctly separated, its anterior margin nearly straight, surface impunctate, labrum fulvous, jaws piceous. Thorax transverse, the sides regularly rounded, all the angles produced into a short but distinct tooth, anterior por-

tion rather strongly deflexed at the sides, upper surface somewhat closely but finely punctured near the sides, fulvous, narrowly margined with piceous, a small spot at each side as well as a short longitudinal band, narrowed at its middle, black. Scutellum ovate, fulvous. Elytra broader than the thorax, with a distinct transverse depression below the base, moderately deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation entirely obsolete (with the exception of the sutural striae) behind the middle, sutural and lateral margin anteriorly, a broad spot between the scutellum and the shoulder and extending from the base to the depression, black, an elongate stripe of the same colour extends from the shoulder to below the middle, before the latter this stripe is widened and joined to the other spot, below it, its inner margin is deeply concave. Anterior femora dilated into a broad triangular tooth, posterior ones with a small tooth.

A single specimen from Sumatra, Kaju Tanam, August (O. Beccari).

Sufficient characters unite in the present species, which is a true *Rhyparida*, to make it easily recognisable.

## 22. *Rhyparida clypeata*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, light fulvous. Head and clypeus smooth, impunctate. Thorax finely and obsoletely punctured. Elytra moderately deeply punctate-striate, the punctuation obsolete near the apex. Femora unarmed.

Length  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York) (L. M. D'Albertis).

From any other described species, the present one may be at once distinguished by the entirely impunctate head and clypeus, which latter is not separated from the face, but forms a single piece with the head. The latter is also devoid of the usual longitudinal groove in the male, while in the female there is but a slight indication of it when the insect is viewed sideways. The punctuation of the thorax is only visible under a strong lens, the thorax itself being transverse and narrow

and having the anterior angle produced into a short tooth. The punctuation of the elytra (which are slightly depressed below the base) becomes indistinct below the middle. The lateral striae are distinctly shorter than those at the disk. Two specimens were obtained which agree entirely except in size.

23. **Rhyparida castanea**, n. sp.

Oblong, dark or light fulvous. Epistome concave, coarsely punctured. Thorax very remotely but strongly punctate. Elytra depressed below the base, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices semiconvex.

Length 3 lines.

Head impunctate or extremely minutely punctured; epistome distinctly separated from the face, as long as broad, its anterior margin very deeply concave-emarginate, its surface transversely concave, with three rows of very deep punctures, placed transversely; eyes strongly emarginate at their inner margin. Antennae slender, of half the length of the body, entirely fulvous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides regularly rounded, scarcely narrowed anteriorly, all the angles tuberculate, surface subopaque, with but few remotely placed but strongly impressed punctures; scutellum not longer than broad. Elytra moderately convex, obsoletely depressed below the base, regularly and deeply punctate-striate, the punctuation becoming finer towards the apex. Femora unarmed.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis, 1876).

There are two specimens of this species before me, one of a dark fulvous, nearly piceous, the other of a light fulvous colour; the nearest allied species seems to be *R. geniculata* Baly and *R. fulvipes* Baly, from both of which it is separated by the impunctate head, the punctuation of the epistome and that of the thorax in connection with the shape of the former. *R. fulvipes* is also described as having no depression below the base of the elytra.

**24. *Rhyparida sublaevicollis*, n. sp.**

Oblong-ovate, fulvous, very shining; head impunctate, epistome separated from the face. Thorax punctured at the disk only. Elytra finely punctate-striate (♀), strongly punctured in the male, very obsolete at the apex.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Head impunctate or extremely finely punctured when seen under a strong lens with an obsolete raised central line and a short groove as usual; epistome distinctly separated from the face, broader than long, its anterior margin deeply concave, surface distantly but deeply punctured. Antennae pale fulvous, almost as long as the body (♂). Thorax transversely convex the anterior angles with a small tubercle, the posterior ones, simple, surface finely and rather closely punctured at the disk, the sides and the base impunctate. Scatellum broader than long. Elytra with an obsolete depression below the base, strongly and regularly punctured anteriorly, the punctuation becoming very fine and nearly obsolete towards the apex. Femora unarmed.

♀. Broader and larger, elytra more finely punctured throughout.

Amboina (O. Beccari, 1875).

I am unable to refer this species to any of those described by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly on account of the punctuation of the thorax in connection with the other characters pointed out. The insect is of a more shining upper surface than is usually the case in the other species.

**25. *Rhyparida quadripustulata*, n. sp.**

Black below; head and anterior margin of the thorax, obscure fulvous, closely punctured. Elytra distinctly punctate-striate, black, a sutural and apical spot, light fulvous; base of the femora and the tibiae, testaceous.

*Var.* elytra testaceous, the disk more or less stained with piceous.

Length 1 line.

Head finely and rather distantly punctured; clypeus scarcely separated from the face, not longer than broad, more deeply punctured than the head. Antennae thin and rather slender, pale testaceous, the intermediate joints piceous. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides subangulate below the middle, strongly deflexed anteriorly, all angles armed with a minute tooth; surface very obsoletely transversely depressed near the anterior margin, rather finely and closely punctured, piceous or black, the anterior margin darker or lighter fulvous. Elytra with a short but distinct depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, more finely towards the apex, black, an elongate spot at the humeral callus and a larger one near the apex, fulvous. Femora unarmed, piceous, their base testaceous. Tibiae entirely of that colour.

New Guinea, Korido, Island of Misori (Geelvink Bay) (O. Beccari).

Numerous specimens of this small and distinct species were obtained by Doct. O. Beccari. The light colour of the upper surface extends in some specimens so far as to leave only the middle part of the elytra, dark. The bifid claws show the species to belong to the present genus, the nearest allied form of which seems to be *R. picta* Baly, from which it may be at once distinguished by the distinctly punctured head and thorax and the pale antennae.

26. ***Rhyparida apicalis***, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, black. Head, basal joints of the antennae and the legs, fulvous. Thorax finely strigose-punctate at the sides, black. Elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex impunctate, the latter and a spot at the shoulder, flavous.

*Var.* the apex and shoulder spot of the elytra obsolete; legs piceous.

Length  $1 \frac{1}{4}$  -  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head with a deep longitudinal central groove. Eyes very large distinctly notched and closely approached, the intermediate space much narrower than their diameter ( $\sigma^7$ ). Epistome longer than broad, its surface depressed and deeply punctured. Antennae half the length of the body, the seven outer joints distinctly incrassate, black, four lower joints obscure fulvous. Thorax transverse, of nearly equal size, not narrowed anteriorly, the sides slightly rounded, surface strongly and rather closely covered with deep, oblong punctures, which are nearly confluent at the sides, a narrow space in front of the posterior margin nearly impunctate. Scutellum black, trigonate. Elytra very faintly depressed below the base, very deeply punctate-striate at their anterior portion, the punctuation almost invisible at the apex, the latter and a more or less distinct spot at the shoulder fulvous.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York), January (L. M. D'Albertis).

Of this small species which may be recognised by its colouration and the elongate punctuation of the thorax, two specimens are before me which differ in the following ways. In one of them the space between the eyes is very narrow, the epistome being coarsely punctured; in the other the latter, although of the same shape is less strongly punctate and the eyes are much wider apart, the punctuation is also less deeply impressed at the elytra and the legs are entirely fulvous, but as these specimens were both obtained at the same locality and time, I attribute these differences to sexual causes.

27. *Rhyparida minuta*, n. sp.

Oblong; fulvo-picea; thorax strongly punctured at the sides; elytra fulvous, deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the apical portion impunctate.

Length 1 line.

Base of head finely but distinctly punctured; epistome not

separated from the face, rather longer than broad, its anterior margin scarcely concave, surface rugose-punctate; antennae fulvous, robust, the third and three following joints thinner than the second but scarcely longer, the five terminal joints distinctly thickened, finely pubescent. Thorax twice as broad as long, scarcely narrowed in front, the sides rounded, the angles acute but not produced, surface strongly and subremotely punctured, the punctures of a rather elongate shape. Elytra not depressed below the base, fulvous and like the rest of the upper surface, shining, with ten deeply impressed rows of rather distantly placed punctures which disappear entirely below the middle. Below fulvous, the breast darker. Femora unarmed.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York), January (L. M. D'Albertis).

Although the antennae in this small species differ in the relative length of their joints as well as in shape, all other characters peculiar to the genus are present. The impunctate last third of the elytra will further distinguish it from allied small species. A dozen specimens are before me.

#### 28. *Rhyparida metallica*, n. sp.

Elongate, parallel, piceous below; above metallic green. Thorax obscure cupreous, finely punctured. Elytra finely punctate-striate the apex nearly impunctate. Femora unarmed.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 lines.

Head very distinctly but not very closely punctured, the middle impressed with a short oblong fovea, obscure cupreous or metallic green; epistome not separated from the face, its anterior margin but slightly concave at the middle, surface punctured like the head or a little more closely. Eyes very slightly emarginate at their inner margin. Labrum dark fulvous. Antennae of nearly half the length of the body, the terminal joints somewhat and gradually thickened, entirely piceous. Thorax subquadrate, slightly broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, all the angles tuberculate, surface extremely finely

and rather closely punctured. Scutellum not longer than broad. Elytra much broader at the base than the thorax, elongate and parallel, shining metallic green, with a narrow but very distinct transverse depression below the base; within this depression the punctures are more strongly impressed than at the rest of the surface which is rather finely punctate-striate, the punctuation getting nearly obsolete near the apex; the suture is slightly raised along its entire distance. Legs slender and elongate, the femora generally of a brownish piceous colour and without teeth.

New Guinea, Ramoi (L. M. D'Albertis).

The narrow elongate shape of this insect, its nearly square-shaped and finely punctured thorax, in connection with the epistome which is not separated from the face and the bright metallic green upper surface will distinguish it from the other described metallic species.

#### 29. *Rhyparida didyma*, FABR.

Of this species, which is to be found in most collections, a remarkable variety is contained in my own and has also been obtained, together with the typical form by M.<sup>r</sup> L. M. D'Albertis in Somerset (Cape York), Australia.

In this variety of which 7 specimens are before me and which I propose to name:

#### *Rhyparida didyma* var. *fulvoplagiata*.

The elytra are entirely black with the exception of the lateral margin at the base and two elongate fulvous spots placed close to the suture behind the middle. In all other characters the variety agrees with the type from which it is absolutely not to be separated in any way.

30. *Rhyparida nigroviridis*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, convex, black below; legs piceous; above metallic blackish green; thorax strongly punctured; elytra depressed below the base deeply punctate-striate, the apex impunctate.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head with a few fine and remotely placed punctures; epistome forming a single piece with the front, a little more distinctly but not more closely punctured: labrum piceous; antennae filiform, of half the length of the body, obscure piceous. Thorax transversely convex with a narrow transverse groove near the anterior margin, sides rounded, rather narrowed and deflexed anteriorly, surface subremotely but deeply punctured, the space near the anterior margin impunctate. Scutellum subquadrate, impunctate. Elytra but slightly broader at the base than the thorax, convex, the apex rounded, deeply transversely depressed below the base, the latter raised, longitudinally sulcate within the humeral callus, deeply punctate-striate below the depression, the punctuation disappearing at the apex, interstices near the sides slightly costate.

Amboina, March (L. M. D'Albertis).

The small size, dark metallic green colour and deeply punctured thorax will assist in distinguishing this species.

31. *Rhyparida viridana*, n. sp.

Oblong, black below; basal joints of the antennae and the legs fulvous. Head and thorax minutely punctured, dark metallic green; elytra of the same colour, finely punctate-striate.

Length  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head extremely finely punctured at the vertex; epistome separated from the face by a fine transverse groove, broader than long with a few distant but deep punctures, its anterior margin threesinuate; labrum fulvous. Antennae about half the

length of the body, slightly and gradually thickened at the terminal joints, black, four basal joints testaceous. Thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly and greatly deflexed at the same place, surface impressed here and there with a few very minute punctures. Elytra very obsoletely depressed below the base, the striae very distinct but becoming obsolete towards the apex. Legs entirely pale fulvous; posterior femora very minutely toothed.

New Guinea, Katau, June (O. Beccari).

Amongst the small species, the present one may be distinguished by its dark greenish upper surface, the pale fulvous legs and the almost impunctate thorax.

### 32. *Rhyparida viridipennis*, n. sp.

Blackish green below; above dark metallic green. Labrum and base of antennae, fulvous. Thorax deeply and very remotely punctured. Elytra very strongly punctured, obsoletely near the apex.

Length 3 lines.

Head narrowed between the eyes, the latter very large and prominent; vertex scarcely visibly punctured, with a deep longitudinal fovea between the eyes; epistome longer than broad, very distinctly separated from the face, finely and rather remotely punctured, its anterior margin concave-emarginate; labrum fulvous. Antennae half the length of the body, piceous, the first three joints fulvous. Thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, the sides very moderately rounded, all the angles acute and pointed, surface shining, metallic green impressed with a few deep punctures, irregularly placed. Scutellum as broad as long, impunctate. Elytra convex, scarcely visibly depressed below the base, very strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures becoming entirely obsolete towards or below the middle, the interstices impunctate but slightly convex towards the sides and apex.

New Guinea, Fly River, Ramoi (L. M. D'Albertis).

This species seems to be intermediate between *R. fraternalis* and *purpurea* Baly. It differs from the first in the distinctly separated epistome, in the shining not finely granulose thorax and in the basal depression of the elytra which in the present species is scarcely perceptible. *R. purpurea* is distinguished by the small eyes and the head, which is not narrowed between the former.

33. ***Nodostoma laevicollis***, n. sp.

Subquadrate-ovate, convex, dark fulvous, shining. Antennae (three basal joints excepted) apex of femora, the tibiae and tarsi, black. Head and thorax impunctate. Elytra with strong basal depression, punctured within the latter only.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely impunctate at the vertex; encarpae separated by a single row of deep punctures; epistome forming a single piece with the front, impressed with a few very fine and distantly placed punctures; labrum fulvous; jaws black. Antennae more than half the length of the body the intermediate joints widened and somewhat flattened, three lower joints light fulvous, the rest black. Thorax twice as broad as long, with a distinct transverse groove in front of the anterior margin, the sides evenly rounded, all the angles acute, the posterior ones produced in a short tooth, surface entirely impunctate. Elytra subquadrate, convex, with a distinct transverse depression below the base, the latter strongly raised, longitudinally sulcate within the humeral callus, the latter continued in a strongly raised costa to half the length of the elytra and limited within by a rather deep row of punctures, rest of the disk almost impunctate with the exception of a single line of punctures accompanying the suture and a few others within the basal depression. Femora unarmed, their apex as well as the tibiae and tarsi entirely, black.

Sumatra, Ajer Mantior, August (O. Beccari).

There will be no difficulty in distinguishing this species on

account of the impunctate head, thorax and elytra with the exception of the few punctures of the latter below the base. Even with a strong lens no punctuation is visible at the former parts.

In respect to the rounded sides of the thorax in the species before us which is has in common with several others described by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly, Chapuis remarks in his « Genera des Coléoptères » that if the angulate sides (generally peculiar to *Nodostoma*), are absent, there would be nothing to distinguish the genus from *Nodina*; the latter is however of totally different shape having more the appearance of a species of *Lamprosoma* on account of the width of the thorax which is as wide as the elytra.

#### 34. *Nodostoma Beccarii*, n. sp.

Oblong-convex, testaceous; head and thorax impunctate; elytra depressed below the base, distinctly punctured within the depression, extremely finely punctate-striate posteriorly, apex impunctate.

Length 2 lines.

Head entirely impunctate; eyes very large; epistome obsoletely separated from the face by a transverse groove, broader than long: its anterior margin broadly angulate-emarginate at the middle, the sides obliquely cut; jaws piceous; antennae nearly as long as the body, slender, the terminal joints but very slightly thickened, entirely pale fulvous, the last joints obscure piceous. Thorax transverse, the sides very obtusely angulate behind the middle, from there to the apex narrowed and oblique, surface with a distinct transverse groove near the anterior margin, entirely impunctate. Scutellum about as broad as long. Elytra with a deep transverse depression below the base, the latter raised, the elevation limited posteriorly and laterally by a circular row of deep punctures, rest of the disk scarcely visibly punctate; the suture narrowly obscure piceous, or dark fulvous. Legs elongate, testaceous, tarsi darker; an-

terior femora much thickened and armed with a very minute tooth.

Java, Sinagar, April (O. Beccari).

35. **Nodostoma ornatissima**, n. sp.

Broadly ovate, metallic green below. Antennae robust, two basal joints and the base of the femora fulvous. Thorax angulate at the sides, closely punctured, the anterior and lateral margin, metallic green, disk reddish cupreous. Elytra with basal depression, distinctly punctured, blackish at the disk, sutural and lateral margin, metallic green, a broad band from the shoulder to the apex, purplish violaceous, margined with cupreous. Femora dentate.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head metallic green, finely and closely punctured at the vertex with a short but distinct central longitudinal groove; epistome not separated from the face, longer than broad, closely rugose-punctate anteriorly, the anterior margin moderately concave; labrum fulvous. Antennae scarcely half the length of the body, robust, the terminal joints rather compressed and widened, black, two basal joints fulvous. Thorax transversely convex, the sides angulate behind the middle, entire surface covered with distinct punctures, more strongly impressed at the sides but nearly disappearing along the anterior margin; the latter and the sides more broadly metallic green, rest of the surface reddish cupreous. Scutellum subquadrate, cupreous. Elytra quadrate, ovate, very convex, broader than the thorax, distinctly depressed below the base, distinctly punctate-striate, the punctures as usual more deeply impressed anteriorly and within the basal depression, than posteriorly, the disk near the suture nearly black, the sutural and lateral margin metallic green, a dark violaceous bluish or purplish band commencing at the shoulder extends to the apex at which place it is double the width than at its commencement. Femora bright fulvous

at the base, knees metallic green; tibiae and tarsi violaceous blue.

New Guinea, Wa Samson, February (O. Beccari).

Of this beautiful species only a single specimen was obtained.

36. **Nodostoma violacea**, n. sp.

Ovate; blackish below; legs piceous. Antennae pale fulvous; above dark violaceous blue; head finely and distinctly, thorax deeply punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely towards the apex.

Length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  line.

Head finely and very distantly punctured; labrum fulvous; antennae of half the length of the body, slender, filiform, entirely pale fulvous. Thorax transversely convex, the sides evenly rounded, with a very distinct transverse groove in front of the anterior margin, the disk covered with deep and oblong but not very closely placed punctures, the sides more closely and coarsely punctate. Scutellum about as broad as long. Elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subquadrate oblong, very convex, distinctly depressed below the base and within the humeral callus, the latter very swollen and divided by a deep groove, anterior portion of the elytra strongly punctate-striate, posteriorly more finely punctured, interstices slightly convex towards the base; from the shoulder a strongly raised costa runs parallel with the lateral margin towards the apex where it is gradually lost. Femora swollen, dark piceous with a violaceous tint, the posterior ones with a minute tooth. Tibiae lighter piceous.

Celebes, Kandari, April (O. Beccari).

I must separate this species from *N. piceipes* Baly to which it seems closely allied, on account of the entirely violaceous upper surface, the finely not coarsely punctured head and the shorter antennae.

37. **Nodostoma marginata**, n. sp.

Oblong, short, metallic green below; above reddish cupreous, the thorax and elytra margined with metallic green. Thorax closely punctured. Elytra transversely depressed below the base, finely punctate-striate. Femora unarmed.

Length 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head remotely but distinctly punctured, metallic green, middle of front stained with cupreous: epistome not separated, punctured like the head; labrum metallic. Antennae more than half the length of the body, stout, black, two basal joints obscure fulvous. Thorax transverse, more than twice as broad as long, the sides regularly but slightly rounded, with a narrow transverse groove close to the anterior margin, surface rather closely covered with very distinct punctures, the space near the margins nearly impunctate; scutellum subpentagonal, slightly broader than long, impunctate, metallic green. Elytra subquadrate-ovate, convex distinctly but not very deeply excavated below the basilar space, the latter slightly raised and impunctate, strongly punctate-striate near the sutural and lateral margin and within the depression, rest of the surface finely punctate, the extreme apex impunctate, the interspaces flat. Femora and underside metallic green, tibiae obscure cupreous.

Java, Teibodas, October (O. Beccari).

Allied apparently to *R. purpureipenne* Baly, but differing in the metallic not black underside, the closely punctured thorax, the sides of which are not dilated and in the colour of the latter and elytra.

38. **Nodostoma sumatrensis**, n. sp.

Oblong, piceous or fulvous below; base of antennae fulvous; thorax coarsely punctured, fulvous; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, more finely towards the apex, fulvous, a sutural broad band, narrowed posteriorly and a narrower one

near the lateral margin, black; apex of the tibiae and the tarsi, black.

*Var. a.* thorax entirely black.

*Var. b.* fulvous above, elytra with a narrow transverse black band below the base, tibiae and tarsi fulvous.

*Var. c.* above and the tarsi entirely fulvous.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head very distinctly but not very closely punctured, epistome not separated from the face, punctured like the head; antennae filiform, slender, four lower joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax twice as broad as long, distinctly angulate behind the middle, surface closely covered with deep punctures; scutellum oblong its apex subtruncate; elytra parallel, oblong, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation getting gradually finer towards the apex with a deep transverse depression below the base, the latter elevated. Femora with a minute tooth.

Sumatra, Kaju Tanam, August, Mt. Singalang, July, Ajer Mantior August; Java, Teibodas, October (O. Beccari).

I have taken for the type, the specimen most plainly marked, between it and the above varieties, there are still some intermediate forms. I cannot recognise the present species amongst the many described by M.<sup>r</sup> Baly; on account of the filiform not compressed antennae it must be placed in this author's section C. The coloration of its upper surface in connection with the basal elevation and depression of the elytra, will help to distinguish the present species.

### 39. *Nodostoma aruensis*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, black below, above metallic green; antennae stout, outer joints compressed; thorax coarsely punctured at the sides, more finely at the disk; elytra deeply punctate anteriorly, costate at the sides, metallic green, the lateral margin obscure cupreous.

Length 1 line.

Head strigose-punctate at the vertex; epistome not separated

from the face, deeply but not closely punctured; sparingly covered with whitish hairs, its anterior margin angulate-emarginate at the middle; labrum piceous; palpi fulvous; eyes rather large, round, entire; antennae of half the length of the body, rather stout, the last seven joints thickened, black, the four basal joints fulvous, the first stained with metallic green above. Thorax convex, not more than twice as broad as long, the sides obsoletely angled behind the middle, disk very strongly and rather closely punctured at the sides, more finely punctured at the middle; scutellum broad, subquadrate, impunctate; elytra broader than the thorax, deeply transversely depressed below the base, the latter distinctly raised, longitudinally sulcate within the humeral callus, very deeply punctured within the basal depression and near the lateral margin, rest of the disk more finely but very distinctly punctured, an indistinct short costa runs from the shoulder parallel with the lateral margin, disappearing before the middle; an obscure purplish aeneous stripe is placed from the middle to the apex of the elytra near the lateral margin. Posterior femora bluish, unarmed.

Aru Islands, Wokan (O. Beccari). 2 specimens.

Separated from *N. pulchellum* Baly, to which the present species is closely allied by the thorax, which is not elevate-reticulate, the longitudinally strigose base of the head and the colour of the elytra.

#### 40. *Nodostoma piceipes*, Baly.

Celebes, Kandari, April (O. Beccari).

The specimens obtained at the above locality, differ from the type in having the antennae scarcely more than half the length of the body and the femora without any teeth, but as I cannot discover any other differences I prefer to consider the specimens before me as local varieties. The species may be recognised by its entirely pale fulvous antennae, the metallic green upperside and the strongly punctured thorax.

41. **Nodostoma rugosa**, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, light fulvous. Thorax angulate at sides, coarsely punctured. Elytra costate, the interspaces transversely rugose and deeply punctured; below obscure piceous.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head rather long, strongly but not very closely punctured; eyes large, distinctly emarginate; epistome indistinctly separated from the face at the sides, coarsely punctured; labrum piceous; jaws fulvous, their apex black. Antennae two thirds the length of the body, slender, filiform, pale fulvous, the two apical joints wanting. Thorax transverse, the sides distinctly angulate below the middle, surface very coarsely and deeply punctured, the interstices elevate. Elytra a little wider at the base than the thorax, obsolete depressed below the base, each elytron with about 9 longitudinal strongly raised costae from the base to the apex, the inner ones joined together at some distance from the latter, finishing in a common stem; interspaces transversely rugose at the sides, so as to interrupt sometimes the costae, those near the suture strongly subgeminate punctate-striate. Femora unarmed.

Borneo, Sarawak (J. Doria and O. Beccari).

Smaller than *N. scabrosum* Baly, thorax without transverse groove, elytra unicolorous pale fulvous. Femora without teeth.

42. **Nodostoma dilaticornis**, n. sp.

Subquadrate-ovate, fulvous. Antennae dilated at the terminal joints, black, three basal joints testaceous. Sides of thorax rounded, extremely finely punctured. Elytra without basal depression, finely punctate-striate, interspaces very minutely punctured.

Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  line.

Head impunctate, with an obsolete longitudinal groove; epistome separated from the face by a few distinct punctures only,

its surface impunctate. Antennae of half the length of the body, the last seven joints triangularly dilated, black, 3 basal joints, testaceous. Thorax transversely convex the sides regularly rounded, surface extremely finely and remotely punctured, only visible under a strong lens. Elytra broader than the thorax, very convex without any basal depression, very finely punctate-striate, the interstices still more finely punctured in single rows.

Sumatra, Ajer Mantior, August (O. Beccari).

To be separated from *N. proximum* Baly by the impunctate head, black terminal joints of the antennae and the minutely punctured elytral interstices.

43. **Nodostoma Gestroi**, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, fulvous, shining. Antennae (the 3 basal joints excepted) black. Thorax angulate at the sides, strongly punctured. Elytra with the base strongly raised, depressed below the latter, extremely finely punctate-striate anteriorly, apex impunctate. Legs elongate, posterior femora minutely toothed.

Length 1 line.

Head strongly but distantly punctured; epistome not separated, more deeply but not more closely punctured than the head, its anterior margin but very slightly concave at the middle; labrum and jaws fulvous; palpi testaceous; antennae nearly as long as the body, the terminal joints gradually but moderately increasing in thickness. Thorax twice as broad as long, the sides distinctly angulate at the middle, surface with a distinct transverse groove in front of the anterior margin, very strongly and deeply punctured at the sides, disk much more finely and sparingly punctate. Scutellum slightly longer than broad. Elytra broader than the thorax at the base, the latter strongly raised, with a few deep punctures across the extreme basal margin, strongly transversely depressed below the shoulder and within the latter; within these depressions the punctation is strong and distinct, the base itself however and the

rest of the disk are very finely punctured and the apex is entirely impunctate; a deep row of punctures accompanies the extreme lateral margin and from the shoulder a distinct longitudinal costa extends to nearly half the length of the elytra. Legs rather elongate, finely pubescent, apex of the femora and base of the tibiae obscure piceous. Posterior femora with a very minute tooth.

Sumatra, M.<sup>t</sup> Singalan, July (O. Beccari).

Amongst the small species of the genus the present insect seems to be allied to *N. proximum* Baly from which it differs in the angulate not rounded thorax and the deep punctuation of the latter.

#### 44. *Nodostoma Balyi*, n. sp.

Oblong, piceous below; above testaceous; thorax deeply and closely punctured; elytra strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex impunctate, testaceous, the sutural and lateral margin and a narrow transverse stripe below the base, piceous or black.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head deeply but not very closely punctured, the extreme base, piceous; epistome not separated from the face; antennae slender, filiform, about two third the length of the body, piceous, the four first joints fulvous; thorax distinctly angulate behind the middle, testaceous, narrowly margined with piceous, surface closely covered with deep punctures, especially near the sides where the interstices are somewhat rugose. Scutellum rather broad, impunctate, testaceous. Elytra oblong, convex, parallel, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, the latter elevated, humeral callus thickened, disk strongly punctate-striate within the depression and at the sides, where a short oblique costa runs from the shoulder to the lateral margin, rest of the surface finely punctured, the shoulder itself impunctate, of a light testaceous, the suture, the lateral margin and a narrow transverse stripe situated within the basal depression, black or piceous. Legs testaceous, femora unarmed.

Java, Teibodas, October (O. Beccari).

Allied to *N. pallidum* Baly, separated by the shorter antennae, the piceous underside and the want of the humeral band. The punctures of the thorax in the present insects are of a piceous colour so as to produce the effect of a more or less distinct transverse band in some specimens, that of the lateral margin is widest below the shoulders and gradually gets narrower towards the apex.

45. **Nodostoma gratum**, Baly.

A single specimen from Celebes agrees perfectly with the author's description, but one from Borneo and another from Java differ in having a small piceous spot below the base of each elytron; the antennae have the outer joints also obscure piceous, in all other respects the insects are identical.

46. **Nodostoma simplex**, n. sp.

Oblong, pale fulvous; thorax strongly and closely punctured, the sides obsoletely angulate; elytra testaceous, the base elevated, finely punctate-striate below the latter, the apex impunctate; femora with a minute tooth.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head very strongly but not very closely punctured; epistome not separated from the face; antennae slender, filiform about two thirds the length of the body, four or five basal joints pale flavous, the rest obscure fuscous; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides very obsoletely angled below the middle, the entire upper surface covered with deep piceous punctures, a little more closely placed at the sides than at the disk; scutellum subovate its apex subtruncate; elytra convex, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, the latter elevated and strongly punctured within the depression, below the latter finely punctate-striate, the apex entirely or very finely punctured. Legs testaceous, anterior and posterior femora armed with a very minute tooth.

Java, Teibodas, October (O. Beccari).

Larger than *N. fulvipes* Baly, the thorax more closely punctured and of a nearly uniform pale flavous or fulvous colour.

47. ***Nodostoma nigritarsis***, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, fulvous; antennae, the basal joint excepted, apex of the femora and the tibiae and tarsi black. Thorax deeply punctured at the sides. Elytra depressed below the base, very obsoletely punctate-striate, with an oblique costa at the sides.

Length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

Head distantly but very deeply punctured; epistome forming a single piece with the front, the latter with a small oblong fovea; space between the eyes very broad. Antennae filiform, the terminal joint very slightly and gradually thickened but not compressed, basal joint fulvous, the rest black. Thorax twice as broad as long, distinctly angulate at the middle, fulvous, very shining, surface very deeply but not very closely punctured at the sides, more finely and distantly punctured at the disk. Elytra broader than the thorax, convex, shining, fulvous, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, the latter raised, distinctly punctured within the depression only, rest of the surface scarcely visibly punctate; a short costa runs from the shoulder to the lateral margin which is accompanied by a row of distinct punctures. Underside and the base of the femora fulvous, knees, tibiae and tarsi, piceous or black.

Sumatra, M.<sup>t</sup> Singalang, July (O. Beccari).

Much smaller than *N. nigripes* Baly, the sides of the thorax angulate, femora unarmed.

48. ***Nodostoma evanescens***, Baly.

Specimens of this small but handsome species were obtained by Sign. L. M. D'Albertis at Ramoi, New Guinea in July. The elytra are of a dark purplish brown colour (which M.<sup>r</sup> Baly

does not mention), interrupted by the metallic green sutural and lateral margin and a similarly coloured transverse narrow band below the base, the latter being distinctly elevated.

**Pseudolpus**, n. gen.

Body ovate, convex. Eyes entire. Palpi filiform, slender. Antennae subfiliform, second and third joints of equal length, terminal joints slightly incrassate. Thorax subglobular, transverse, sides dentate at the middle. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra subquadrate-ovate, narrowed behind, regularly punctate-striate. Legs moderately long, femora strongly incrassate at the middle, unarmed; tibiae dilated at the apex, the 4 posterior ones emarginate at the apex. Tarsi robust, triangular, of equal length. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum very broad, subquadrate. Anterior thoracic episternum concave.

Type *Pseudolpus ornatus*.

In the general shape of the body this genus resembles *Chrysopida* Baly but differs from it in the shape of its antennae, the unarmed femora, appendiculate claws and the small but distinct tooth at the middle of the thorax. The species before me is of a metallic purplish colour.

49. **Pseudolpus ornatus**, n. sp.

Below black, above metallic purplish, four basal joints of the antennae and the femora, rufous. Thorax very minutely punctured. Elytra regularly punctate-striate.

*Var.* Thorax aureous-cupreous, the four anterior femora purplish.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Head with a few fine punctures in front of the eyes, slightly depressed between the latter; epistome not separated from the face, closely and more strongly punctured; labrum fulvous. Antennae scarcely extending beyond the base of the thorax, rather robust, the first 4 joints rufous, shining, the rest black,

opaque. Thorax subglobular, very convex but distinctly broader than long, the sides rounded and slightly narrowed in front, with a more or less distinct tooth at the middle, surface scarcely visibly punctured. Scutellum black. Elytra subquadrate, narrowed towards the apex, the shoulders prominent, of a metallic purplish or violaceous blue, distinctly and regularly punctate-striate, each elytron with about 10 rows of punctures. Femora rufous or sometimes purplish, tibiae of the latter colour, distinctly curved and dilated at their apices, the two last pair emarginate at the same place. The variety is larger and the thorax of a beautiful golden coppery colour, but structural differences I can find none.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis). Ansus, Island of Jobi (Geelvink Bay), April (O. Beccari).

**Phytorus**, n. gen. (Sect. *Typophorinae*).

Ovate-rotundate. Head perpendicular. Eyes emarginate. Antennae subfiliform, slightly thickened, third joint more than twice as long as the second. Thorax transversely convex. Elytra punctate-striate, their outer margin dilated and flattened. Posterior femora toothed, the four posterior tibiae emarginate at the apex. Claws bifid. Prosternum elongate, widened behind; anterior thoracic episternum distinctly convex and rounded.

At once distinguished from any other genus belonging to the *Typophorinae* by the dilated elytra and their much widened and concave epipleurae, as well as by the transversely shaped thorax in which the genus approaches *Rhyparida* from which the convex anterior thoracic episternum divides it.

Type *Phytorus dilatata*.

50. **Phytorus dilatata**, n. sp.

Fulvous. Head nearly impunctate, with a short central groove; epistome wedge shaped indistinctly separated from the face, finely punctured, its anterior margin concave, the sides at the

concavity scarcely produced. Jaws black. Antennae fulvous, less than half the length of the body, the first joint thickened, slightly curved, second joint short, pyriform, third, more than twice as long, rest of the joints shorter and slightly thickened, the terminal joint rather blunt at its apex. Thorax about twice as broad as long, the sides moderately rounded, anteriorly much deflexed, surface irregularly but distinctly and rather closely punctured. Scutellum very broad, almost squarishaped, impunctate. Elytra convex, the sides from the base to the middle greatly dilated and at the same time flattened, each elytron with ten rows of deeply impressed but finely punctured striae, distinct to the apex, the sixth to the ninth striae commencing below the shoulder of which the 8.<sup>th</sup> and 9.<sup>th</sup> are the shortest; the 10.<sup>th</sup> is much curved at its base; and two other very short striae are placed, one near the scutellum the other near the outer margin at its base; elytral epipleurae very broad, concave and continued to the apex.

Java, Teibodas (O. Beccari); Singapore (the Marquis Doria).

#### 51. *Geloptera Albertisii*.

Oblong, obscure aeneous; antennae and legs fulvous; head and thorax closely punctured, the latter with some smooth raised spaces; elytra subpunctate-striate, transversely rugose, the sides tuberculate, apex costate.

♀. larger, sides of the elytra very strongly tuberculate.

Length 3-4 lines.

Head closely punctured and subrugose, the epistome transverse, separated from the face by a small tubercle at each side, its surface closely punctured, the anterior margin three-sinuate; labrum fulvous; antennae slender, two-thirds the length of the body, the third joint double the length of the second, the two or three apical joints obscure fuscous. Thorax transverse, the sides rounded, the lateral margins obsoletely undulate or sinuate, surface closely and strongly subrugose-punctate, with two or more raised smooth spaces immediately below the middle

of the anterior margin. Elytra irregularly and strongly punctate-striate near the suture, slightly depressed below the base, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose and longitudinally tuberculate, the apex with some regular and distinct costae. Legs dark fulvous, the posterior femora with an obscure aeneous spot near the apex; first posterior tarsal joint double as long as the second.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York) (L. M. D'Albertis).

The female of this species is much larger, and the entire surface of the elytra is more or less strongly tuberculate, at the sides the tubercles are very large and arranged in longitudinal rows.

It is impossible to refer this species of which more than ten specimens are before me, to any described form on account of the entirely fulvous legs and tarsi and the differently sculptured thorax and elytra.

**Thyrasia**, n. gen. (*Eumolpidae* Sect. *Typophorinae*).

Body elongate. Head inserted to the margin of the eyes, the latter large, closely approached, nearly entire. Antennae filiform, third joint one half longer than the second. Thorax transversely subquadrate. Scutellum oblong-quadrate. Elytra punctate-striate. Anterior femora with a strong triangular tooth, the other femora less strongly toothed. Intermediate and posterior tibiae emarginate at the apex. Claws appendiculate. Prosternum subquadrate; anterior margin of the thoracic episternum strongly convex and produced.

Type *Thyrasia marginata*.

In the genus I propose here, the eyes are very large and the space dividing them is narrower than their diameter. The large triangular tooth of the anterior femora and the appendiculate claws separate the genus from the other *Typophorinae*; the very convex anterior margin of the thoracic episternum, which is united with the sides of the thorax and even visible from above and produced, is another character peculiar to the genus.

52. ***Thyrasia marginata***, n. sp.

Piceous below; above fulvous. Thorax very closely and strongly punctured at the sides, more finely at the disk. Elytra strongly punctate-striate, the sutural and lateral margin narrowly piceous.

Length 2 lines.

Head flat, longitudinally depressed between the eyes, the space dividing the latter narrower than their diameter; epistome indistinctly separated from the face, transverse, its anterior margin very slightly concave, surface deeply and remotely punctured; labrum fulvous; jaws piceous; antennae of half the length of the body, fulvous, gradually and moderately thickened at the terminal joints, no visible space between their insertion and the inner margin of the eyes. Thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides moderately rounded but very slightly deflexed, anterior margin at the sides joined to the thoracic episternum and produced at the posterior portion of the eyes; surface closely and rather strongly punctured at the sides, finely at the disk, fulvous, the lateral and posterior margin narrowly piceous. Scutellum about as broad as long. Elytra very obsoletely depressed below the base, nearly parallel, surface subdepressed, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures visible to the apex, interspaces near the latter and at the sides subcostate. Below piceous; legs fulvous, femora strongly dentate, the anterior ones dilated into a triangular tooth.

New Guinea, Fly River, Decèmbër (L. M. D'Albertis).

Two specimens, which agree in every respect with each other, were obtained by Sign. L. M. D'Albertis.

53. ***Dermorrhysis femoralis***, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, obscure greenish black or piceous, below. Basal joints of the antennae and the legs, fulvous. Above aeneous or bluish green; head and thorax rugose-punctate; elytra

strongly punctured, transversely rugose at the sides, costate near the apex.

Length  $2-2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head closely and strongly punctured; clypeus not separated from the face, wedgeshaped, punctured like the head; labrum fulvous; antennae more than half the length of the body, the third joint double the length of the second, first six joints fulvous, the rest more or less distinctly piceous. Thorax transverse, sides distinctly angulate at the middle, surface closely and strongly punctured, the interstices rugose. Elytra semipunctate-striate near the suture, the punctures arranged in double rows anteriorly but singly towards the apex; interspaces transversely rugose near the sides and forming at the same place about four obsolete longitudinal costae, the apex being strongly and regularly costate. Legs fulvous, the femora, especially the posterior ones are more or less stained with greenish aeneous.

Australia, Somerset (Cape York), January (L. M. D'Albertis).

The upper side of this species varies in colour from greenish aeneous to green or dark blue. From *D. apicalis* Baly, a closely allied species, the present one is separated by the colour of the antennae, labrum and legs and by the obsolete but yet distinctly visible costae at the sides of the elytra in addition to those at the apex.

#### 54. *Dermorrhysis viridis*, n. sp.

Oblong, ovate, metallic green; legs and antennae, their apical joints excepted, fulvous. Thorax remotely punctured, dentate at the sides. Elytra geminate punctate-striate, the apex longitudinally costate.

Length 2-3 lines.

Head finely punctured, substrigose near the inner margin of the eyes; epistome not separated from the face, with a few very fine punctures, its anterior margin threesinuate; labrum fulvous; jaws black; antennae not extending further than the

first third of the elytra, first six joints light fulvous, the rest piceous. Thorax more than twice as broad as long, transversely convex, the anterior angles produced outwards, the sides acutely angulate behind the middle, behind the latter obliquely cut; surface rather distantly punctured, the punctuation more strongly impressed at the sides than at the disk. Scutellum ovate, impunctate. Elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, narrowed towards the apex, distinctly and strongly geminate punctate-striate anteriorly, simply punctate-striate below the middle, the interstices from the latter place to the apex, strongly convex, near the lateral margin the costae are nearly entire. Underside greenish piceous; legs entirely fulvous. Celebes, Kandari, March (O. Beccari).

55. **Stethotes basalis**, n. sp.

Ovate, convex, bluish black below. Five basal joints of antennae fulvous. Thorax finely and closely punctured, violaceous blue. Elytra regularly punctate-striate, violaceous blue, a transverse basal band, fulvous.

Length  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

Head very swollen at the vertex, the latter divided at its lower portion by a deep longitudinal groove, very closely longitudinally strigose. Epistome more shining blue, not longer than broad, finely punctured. Antennae extending to the base of the thorax, rather slender with the exception of the basal joint which is swollen; 5 lower joints fulvous, the rest black. Thorax slightly broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides greatly deflexed, lateral margins straight, anterior angles produced, anterior and posterior margins widened towards the middle, surface very finely punctured at the disk, more strongly and closely at the sides. Scutellum blue. Elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, greatly narrowed at the apex strongly and regularly punctate-striate; the fulvous basal band occupying one third of their length, its posterior margin rounded but narrowed near the suture, rest of the elytra as well as the

underside and legs, violaceous blue. All the femora armed with a strong spine.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

56. ***Stethotes hirtipes***, n. sp.

Black. Three basal joints of the antennae, fulvous. Thorax finely and closely punctured. Elytra deeply punctate-striate. Upper edge of the femora covered with whitish pubescence.

Length 2 lines.

Head deeply excavated above the eyes, remotely punctured. Epistome subquadrate, very finely punctured, its anterior margin concave-emarginate. Antennae longer than half the body, black, 3 lower joints fulvous. Thorax double as broad as long, subcylindrical, closely and distinctly punctured, the punctuation not quite so close and deep on the disk than at the sides. Elytra very deeply punctate-striate. Femora with an acute and long spine, the upper edge of the 4 posterior ones covered with white silky pubescence; apex of the tibiae and tarsi also pubescent.

New Guinea, Fly River (L. M. D'Albertis).

Easily distinguished from its allied by the pubescence of the femora.

57. ***Stethotes nigroviridis***, n. sp.

Below and the legs black; antennae fulvous; above metallic greenish-aeueous. Thorax remotely punctured. Elytra deeply punctate-striate.

Length 2 lines.

Head longitudinally strigose at the vertex deeply sulcate above the eyes, middle of the front with a more or less distinct longitudinal groove; clypeus and lower part of the face distinctly punctured, the former not separated from the latter. Labrum fulvous. Antennae of half the length of the body, fulvous, the second and following joints of nearly equal length. Thorax co-

nical, distinctly broader than long, surface distinctly but remotely punctured, the punctures a little more strongly impressed at the sides than at the disk. Elytra rather short and broad, metallic greenish or brownish aeneous, each elytron with about ten rows of very deep and rather widely placed punctures which are not quite so strongly impressed near the apex. Femora with an acute spine.

New Guinea, Korido, Island of Misori (Geelvink Bay), May (O. Beccari).

Principally distinguished from its allies by the colour of the upper surface in connection with the fulvous antennae.

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